

RUSSIA AND THE WEST IN IRAN

ments in the Asiatic border regions of the Soviet Union. Information thus supplied was clearly designed to contrast the poverty of Iranian masses with the alleged happiness, freedom, and prosperity of the Soviet citizens of the Caucasus and of Turkestan. Hardly a week passed without the release by Tass of two or three items of this kind. The following table illustrates the kind of news that the Iranian press received with monotonous regularity in this particular sector of propaganda.

Sample of News Items Released by the Tass Agency and Published by the Journal de Tehran on Soviet Developments in Regions Bordering on Iran

February 2, 1944—	Theater Art in Kazakhstan
February 7, 1944—	Armenian <i>Kolhozniks</i> Drying Up Marshlands
February 9, 1944—	The Development of Uzbekistan
February 10, 1944—	The Kirghiz Fighting German Invaders
February 13, 1944—	Progress of Irrigation in U.S.S.R. (Erivan, Armenia)
June 16, 1944—	Enthusiasm in Kamardo-Balkan Republic
June 19, 1944—	Oil Industry in Kuban
June 23, 1944	—AT tin Soviet Azerbaijan
June 29, 1944	—Oriental Motifs in Russian Music
July 3, 1944	—Council of Cults in U.S.S.R.
July 3, 1944	—New Electrical Power Plants in Kirghizia
July 9, 1944	—Protection of Public Health in U.S.S.R.
July 11, 1944	—Soviet State Aid to Mothers
July 19, 1944	—New Institutions of Higher Learning in Uzbekistan

While these features were stressed, care was also taken to point out the kinship existing between Iran and the Soviet

Asiatic republics.
Emphasis was put on the affinity between Soviet and
Iranian Azer-
baijan and on common links between Iran and the
Tajik S.S.R. (a

[212]